



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro3/home.htm>

INFORMATION: Gerald Perrins
(215) 597-3282
MEDIA CONTACT: Sheila Watkins
(215) 861-5600

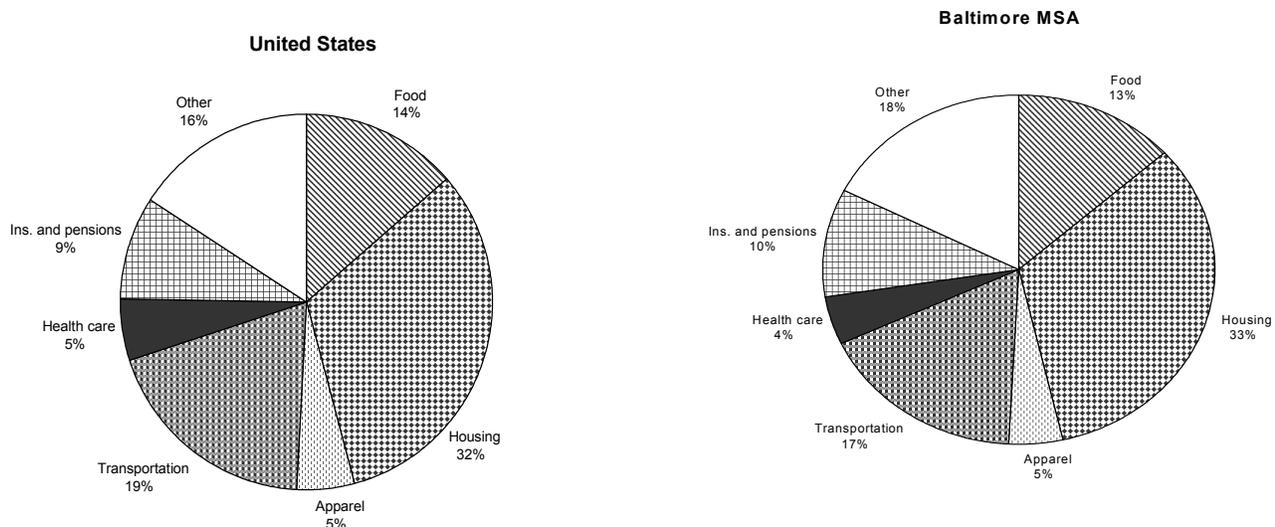
PLS - 3887
FOR RELEASE:
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 2002

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY: BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA 1999-2000

Consumer units¹ in the Baltimore, Maryland, metropolitan area spent an average of \$41,725 per year in 1999-2000, 10.9 percent more than the national average, according to the latest results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey. Baltimore area households spent 13.1 percent more for housing, the largest component of the budget, and 8.6 percent more for food than did households nationwide. On the other hand, those in Baltimore spent close to the national level on transportation as well as several other expenditure categories including health care and apparel. (See table 1.)

The typical household in Baltimore spent a smaller percentage or relative share of its total budget for food, housing, and transportation (63.5 percent) than did the average U.S. household (65.1 percent). (See table 2.) The proportion of a consumer unit's budget spent on these three categories in Baltimore was about the same as in Washington (63.6 percent), but lower than in any of the other selected metropolitan areas in the South. (Geographical boundaries of regions and areas referenced in this release are contained in the Technical Note.)

Chart A. Percent distribution of total average expenditures, United States and Baltimore metropolitan area, 1999-2000



"Other" includes alcoholic beverages, personal care, reading, education, tobacco & supplies, entertainment, miscellaneous goods and services, and cash contributions.

Note: Figures in this chart may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

¹ See the Technical Note for a definition of a consumer unit. The terms consumer unit and household are used interchangeably throughout the text for convenience.

This report contains annual data averaged over a two-year period—1999 and 2000. The data are from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE), which is conducted on an ongoing basis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The Bureau of the Census collects the survey data for BLS. The CE is the only national survey that provides both complete data on household expenditures and the demographic characteristics of those households. Survey data cannot be used to make cost of living comparisons between areas. Expenditures vary among areas not only because of economic factors such as the price of goods and services and family income, but also because of differences such as the age of the population, climate, consumer tastes, family size, etc. However, expenditure shares (or the percentage of a consumer unit's budget spent on a particular item) can be used to compare spending patterns across areas. The survey provides average expenditures for consumer units. An individual consumer unit may spend more or less than the average, depending on its particular characteristics.

On average, spending on housing accounted for 33 percent of total household expenditures in the Baltimore area. In the other metropolitan areas in the South, consumers in Miami, Atlanta, and Washington, D.C. spent a larger share of their budget on housing costs than did those in Baltimore, while households in Tampa, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Houston spent a smaller share. Nationally, households spent 32.4 percent on housing in the 1999-2000 period. The majority (60.4 percent) of housing expenditures in Baltimore went for shelter, which includes mortgage interest, property taxes, repairs, and rent, among other items. Eighteen percent of the total cost of housing went for utilities, fuels and services. The expenditure share for shelter was higher than the national average, while the share for utilities, fuels, and services was lower. The rate of homeownership in Baltimore, at 70 percent, was higher than the nationwide average of 65 percent. In the other six metropolitan areas in the South, homeownership rates in Atlanta and Tampa were also well above that for the nation at 71 percent, while Washington's was close to the U.S. average at 66 percent. Rates in Miami, Houston, and Dallas-Fort Worth, on the other hand, were below the national average with residents of Dallas-Fort Worth having the lowest rate of ownership at 58 percent.

Transportation was the second largest expenditure category in the Baltimore area, accounting for 17.2 percent of a household's budget compared to 19.2 percent for the Nation. Baltimore's proportion of total expenditures for transportation was the lowest of all the metropolitan areas in the South region except for the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Consumer units in the Tampa metropolitan area spent the largest share (21.9 percent) of their budget on transportation costs. Of the annual expenditure on transportation in Baltimore, 92.8 percent was spent buying, operating, and maintaining private vehicles, with the remainder going for public transportation. Consumer units in Washington spent a larger share (11.1 percent) on public transportation than any of the other six areas, while households in Atlanta spent the smallest share (4.4 percent). The average number of vehicles per household in Baltimore was 1.7 compared to 1.9 nationally. In the other six metropolitan areas in the South, the average number of vehicles per household ranged from 1.6 in Miami to 2.0 in both Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston.

Baltimore households spent 13.3 percent of their budget on food, similar to the share spent by those in Tampa and Houston, and close to the U.S. average of 13.5 percent. Consumer units in Dallas-Fort Worth spent nearly 15 percent of their budget on food, the highest among the seven metropolitan areas examined. Washingtonians had the smallest share, 11.9 percent. Baltimore households spent 57 percent of their food budget on food prepared and eaten at home, about the same as the national average (58 percent). The remaining 43 percent was spent on food prepared away from home, such as restaurant meals, carry-outs, board at school, and catered affairs.

Payments for personal insurance and pensions accounted for 10.0 percent of the typical Baltimore household budget; nationally, it accounted for 9.0 percent of all expenditures. Of the seven metropolitan areas in the South, only two, Atlanta and Miami, allocated a smaller percentage of their budget for personal insurance and pensions than the national average.

Baltimore area households spent 4.8 percent of their budget on entertainment, slightly below the 5.1 percent national average. Consumer units in the Miami metropolitan area spent the smallest share (3.7 percent) of their budget on entertainment costs and those in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area spent the largest, 5.3 percent.

Spending on apparel and related services accounted for 4.5 percent of total expenditures in Baltimore, similar to the 4.8 percent spent nationally. In fact, six of the seven metropolitan areas surveyed in the South had an expenditure share for clothing that was close to the national average. The exception was Tampa, where households spent only 3.1 percent of their budget on apparel, well below that for the nation.

Baltimore area households spent 4.4 percent of their household budget to cover out-of-pocket medical expenses—health insurance premiums, medical services, drugs (prescription and nonprescription), and medical supplies—the same as the share spent by those in Miami. Nationwide, households spent an average of 5.3 percent of their budget on health care. Tampa was the only one of the selected metropolitan areas in the South region to record a higher share (6.7 percent) than the U.S. average.

Cash contributions accounted for 2.6 percent of consumer spending in Baltimore, the same as in Miami; this proportion was lower than the national average (3.2 percent) and the lowest of any of the other selected metropolitan areas in the South region. Consumer units in the Dallas-Fort Worth area spent the largest share (4.0 percent) of their budget on cash contributions.

Regional spending

Average annual expenditures for consumer units in the four Census regions of the country varied widely in 1999-2000, ranging from \$41,933 in the West to \$34,102 in the South. Each area spent about two-thirds of its dollars on housing, transportation, and food, though there was some regional variation among expenditure shares. Households in the Midwest and South spent a smaller portion of their budget on housing (31.0 and 31.1 percent, respectively) than did their counterparts in the West and Northeast (33.6 and 34.6 percent, respectively). The cost of transportation represented a smaller share of household expenses in the Northeast (16.9 percent) than it did in the South (20.6 percent), and expenditures for food varied the least among the three major components, ranging from 13.1 percent in the West to 14.0 percent in the Northeast. Among the other expenditure categories, there was usually little variation in the budget share allocated on a regional basis with health care costs the only exception. Overall, when differences existed, Southern and Midwestern consumers had more similar spending patterns, while households in the Northeast and West were closer in their expenditure choices. (See table A.)

Table A. Average expenditures and component shares for all consumer units by region of residence, 1999-2000

| | Northeast | | South | | Midwest | | West | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total |
| Average annual expenditures | \$38,763 | 100.0 | \$34,102 | 100.0 | \$37,848 | 100.0 | \$41,933 | 100.0 |
| Food | 5,429 | 14.0 | 4,670 | 13.7 | 5,059 | 13.4 | 5,508 | 13.1 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 379 | 1.0 | 280 | 0.8 | 355 | 0.9 | 407 | 1.0 |
| Housing | 13,431 | 34.6 | 10,598 | 31.1 | 11,744 | 31.0 | 14,086 | 33.6 |
| Apparel and services | 1,998 | 5.2 | 1,617 | 4.7 | 1,772 | 4.7 | 2,021 | 4.8 |
| Transportation | 6,565 | 16.9 | 7,038 | 20.6 | 7,389 | 19.5 | 7,873 | 18.8 |
| Health care | 1,833 | 4.7 | 2,052 | 6.0 | 2,130 | 5.6 | 1,982 | 4.7 |
| Entertainment | 1,915 | 4.9 | 1,604 | 4.7 | 2,070 | 5.5 | 2,181 | 5.2 |
| Personal care products and services | 569 | 1.5 | 538 | 1.6 | 531 | 1.4 | 582 | 1.4 |
| Reading | 184 | 0.5 | 115 | 0.3 | 165 | 0.4 | 173 | 0.4 |
| Education | 881 | 2.3 | 465 | 1.4 | 617 | 1.6 | 701 | 1.7 |
| Tobacco products and smoking supplies | 322 | 0.8 | 318 | 0.9 | 353 | 0.9 | 239 | 0.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 782 | 2.0 | 753 | 2.2 | 826 | 2.2 | 957 | 2.3 |
| Cash contributions | 1,082 | 2.8 | 1,042 | 3.1 | 1,383 | 3.7 | 1,297 | 3.1 |
| Personal insurance and pensions | 3,396 | 8.8 | 3,012 | 8.8 | 3,454 | 9.1 | 3,927 | 9.4 |

Regional variations were much more evident when the individual subcomponents within the major categories were compared. The distribution of a consumer's transportation dollars, for example, shows that households in the Northeast and West spent the highest share on public transportation (8.7 and 6.5 percent, respectively) and the smallest on vehicle purchase (41.3 and 43.9 percent, respectively). Consumer units in the Midwest and South, on the other hand, relied less heavily on public transit, with shares of 5.1 and 4.0 percent, respectively, but spent a higher percentage on vehicle purchases, averaging 48.3 and 49.9 percent, respectively.

Additional Data Available

A more detailed listing of CE results can be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Philadelphia by dialing 215-597-4153 and accessing the document codes provided below. Additional CE tables are also offered on the BLS Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/ce/home.htm> in both text and PDF formats. For personal assistance or further information on the Consumer Expenditure Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Philadelphia Information Office at 215-597-3282.

| BLS Fax-on-Demand - Philadelphia (215) 597-4153 | Number of pages | Document no. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Consumer Expenditures in 2000 - national news release (annual) | 2 | 2705 |
| CE data - | | |
| By quintiles of income before taxes (Table 1) | 4 | 2710 |
| By income before taxes (Table 2) | 4 | 2715 |
| By age of reference person (Table 3) | 4 | 2720 |
| By size of consumer unit (Table 4) | 4 | 2725 |
| By composition of consumer unit (Table 5) | 4 | 2730 |
| By number of earners (Table 6) | 4 | 2735 |
| By housing tenure, race, Hispanic origin, and type of area - urban or rural (Table 7) | 4 | 2740 |
| By region of residence (Table 8) | 4 | 2745 |
| By occupation of reference person (Table 9) | 4 | 2750 |
| By education of reference person (Table 10) | 4 | 2760 |

Technical Note

The current Consumer Expenditure Survey program began in 1980. Its principal objective is to collect information on the buying habits of American consumers. The consumer expenditure data are used in a wide variety of research by government, business, labor, and academic analysts. The data are also required for periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The survey consists of two components, a Diary or recordkeeping survey, and an Interview survey. The Diary survey, completed by participating consumer units for two consecutive 1-week periods, collects data on frequently purchased, smaller items. The Interview survey, in which the expenditures of consumer units are obtained in five interviews conducted every 3 months, collects data for larger-cost items and expenditures that occur on a regular basis. The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects the survey data.

Each component of the survey queries an independent sample of consumer units which is representative of the U.S. population. Over the year, about 7,500 consumer units are sampled for the Diary survey. The Interview sample is conducted on a rotating panel basis, with about 7,500 consumer units participating each quarter. The data are collected on an ongoing basis in 105 areas of the country.

The integrated data from the BLS Diary and Interview surveys provide a complete accounting of consumer expenditures and income, which neither survey component alone is designed to do. Due to changes in the survey sample frame, metropolitan area data in this release are not directly comparable to those prior to 1996.

Technical Note (continued)

The expenditure data in this release should be interpreted with care. The expenditures are averages for consumer units with the specified characteristics, regardless of whether or not a specific unit incurred an expense for that specific item during the recording period. The average expenditure may be considerably lower than the expenditure by those consumer units that purchased the item. This study is not intended as a comparative cost of living survey as neither the quantity nor the quality of goods and services has been held constant among areas. Differences may result from variations in demographic characteristics such as consumer unit size, age, preferences, income levels, etc. Users should keep in mind that prices for many goods and services have risen since the survey was conducted.

In addition, sample surveys are subject to two types of errors. Sampling errors occur because the data are collected from a representative sample rather than the entire population. Nonsampling errors result from the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, differences in interviewer ability, mistakes in recording or coding, or other processing errors. The year-to-year changes are volatile and should be interpreted carefully. Some expenditure components are subject to large fluctuations from one year to the next because these components include expensive items that relatively few consumers purchase each year. Thus, shifts from year to year in the number of consumers making such purchases can have a large effect on average expenditures. Examples of these types of expenses are purchases of new cars and trucks in the transportation component, and spending on boats and recreational vehicles in the entertainment component. The Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) covered by the Consumer Expenditure Survey represent areas designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and are based on definitions in effect as of December 1992. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The following regions and metropolitan areas are discussed in this release:

Geographic Boundaries

Northeast Census Region: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South Census Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Midwest Census Region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

West Census Region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Atlanta, GA, MSA: Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton Counties.

Baltimore, MD, PMSA: Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's Counties.

Dallas-Fort Worth, TX, CMSA:

Dallas, TX, PMSA: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties.

Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, PMSA: Hood, Johnson, Parker, and Tarrant Counties.

Geographic Boundaries(continued)**Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX, CMSA:**

Brazoria, TX, PMSA: Brazoria County.

Galveston-Texas City, TX, PMSA: Galveston County.

Houston, TX, PMSA: Chambers, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties.

Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, CMSA:

Fort Lauderdale, FL, PMSA: Broward County.

Miami, FL, PMSA: Miami-Dade County.

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, MSA: Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties.**Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV, PMSA:**

Washington, D.C. Portion:

District of Columbia.

Maryland Portion:

Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

Virginia Portion:

Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities

West Virginia Portion:

Berkeley and Jefferson Counties.

Definitions

Consumer unit - members of a household related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement; a single person living alone or sharing a household with others but who is financially independent; or two or more persons living together who share responsibility for at least 2 out of 3 major types of expenses - food, housing, and other expenses. The terms household or consumer unit are used interchangeably for convenience.

Complete income reporter - in general, a consumer unit that provides values for at least one of the major sources of its income such as wages and salaries, self-employment income, or Social Security income. Even complete income reporters may not have provided a full accounting of all income from all sources.

Expenditures - consist of the transaction costs, including excise and sales taxes, of goods and services acquired during the interview or recordkeeping period. Expenditure estimates include expenditures for gifts, but exclude purchases or portions of purchases directly assignable to business purposes. Also excluded are periodic credit or installment payments on goods or services already acquired. The full cost of each purchase is recorded even though full payment may not have been made at the date of purchase.

Income before taxes - the total money earnings and selected money receipts during the 12 months prior to the interview date.

Table 1. Average annual expenditures and characteristics of all consumer units in the U.S. and selected metropolitan areas in the South, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1999-2000

| Item | United States Average | Washington, D.C. | Baltimore | Atlanta | Miami | Tampa | Dallas-Fort Worth | Houston |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Income before taxes 1/ | \$44,299 | \$69,331 | \$50,813 | \$53,936 | \$46,034 | \$45,116 | \$56,046 | \$54,733 |
| Age of reference person | 48.0 | 47.1 | 48.7 | 45.4 | 49.6 | 49.0 | 44.5 | 46.7 |
| Earners | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Vehicles | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Percent homeowner | 65 | 66 | 70 | 71 | 64 | 71 | 58 | 61 |
| Average annual expenditures | \$37,622 | \$47,894 | \$41,725 | \$37,624 | \$39,773 | \$35,404 | \$46,600 | \$46,299 |
| Food | 5,094 | 5,705 | 5,531 | 4,689 | 5,560 | 4,589 | 6,865 | 6,080 |
| Food at home | 2,968 | 3,013 | 3,175 | 2,629 | 3,425 | 2,628 | 3,888 | 3,174 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 451 | 472 | 478 | 387 | 501 | 370 | 539 | 473 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 772 | 705 | 869 | 779 | 1,089 | 727 | 1,084 | 813 |
| Dairy products | 323 | 303 | 328 | 265 | 384 | 264 | 376 | 336 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 510 | 609 | 537 | 433 | 610 | 510 | 658 | 559 |
| Other food at home | 912 | 925 | 963 | 766 | 841 | 757 | 1,231 | 992 |
| Food away from home | 2,126 | 2,692 | 2,356 | 2,060 | 2,134 | 1,961 | 2,977 | 2,906 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 345 | 470 | 334 | 322 | 427 | 326 | 326 | 609 |
| Housing | 12,188 | 16,978 | 13,779 | 13,663 | 14,535 | 11,258 | 14,339 | 13,870 |
| Shelter | 7,065 | 10,698 | 8,323 | 8,254 | 8,787 | 6,281 | 8,087 | 7,337 |
| Owned dwellings | 4,564 | 6,779 | 6,133 | 5,722 | 5,817 | 4,042 | 4,873 | 4,397 |
| Rented dwellings | 2,030 | 2,918 | 1,558 | 2,143 | 2,654 | 1,761 | 2,855 | 2,446 |
| Other lodging | 471 | 1,001 | 632 | 390 | 315 | 478 | 359 | 494 |
| Utilities, fuels and services | 2,433 | 2,639 | 2,483 | 3,055 | 2,768 | 2,576 | 3,041 | 2,929 |
| Household operations | 675 | 969 | 610 | 803 | 1,009 | 714 | 962 | 1,005 |
| Housekeeping supplies | 490 | 516 | 699 | 364 | 454 | 436 | 559 | 597 |
| Household furnishings | 1,524 | 2,157 | 1,664 | 1,188 | 1,516 | 1,250 | 1,690 | 2,002 |
| Apparel and services | 1,816 | 2,059 | 1,894 | 1,873 | 1,950 | 1,101 | 2,429 | 2,376 |
| Transportation | 7,215 | 7,813 | 7,185 | 7,056 | 7,463 | 7,752 | 8,948 | 9,722 |
| Vehicle purchases (net outlay) | 3,362 | 3,222 | 3,214 | 3,194 | 3,023 | 4,130 | 4,441 | 4,813 |
| Gasoline and motor oil | 1,173 | 1,195 | 1,172 | 1,128 | 1,250 | 1,102 | 1,469 | 1,442 |
| Other vehicle expenses | 2,268 | 2,526 | 2,285 | 2,426 | 2,756 | 2,140 | 2,624 | 2,988 |
| Public transportation | 412 | 871 | 513 | 309 | 433 | 379 | 415 | 478 |
| Health care | 2,012 | 2,222 | 1,843 | 1,910 | 1,746 | 2,388 | 1,963 | 2,195 |
| Entertainment | 1,902 | 2,535 | 2,013 | 1,551 | 1,483 | 1,568 | 2,180 | 2,225 |
| Personal care products and supplies | 552 | 677 | 632 | 579 | 676 | 432 | 639 | 858 |
| Reading | 153 | 242 | 135 | 140 | 73 | 102 | 164 | 131 |
| Education | 633 | 724 | 798 | 342 | 505 | 427 | 617 | 460 |
| Tobacco products and smoking supplies | 309 | 216 | 324 | 241 | 203 | 359 | 276 | 307 |
| Miscellaneous | 821 | 931 | 2,000 | 812 | 804 | 598 | 652 | 1,001 |
| Cash contributions | 1,187 | 1,707 | 1,084 | 1,164 | 1,035 | 1,209 | 1,868 | 1,442 |
| Personal insurance and pensions | 3,393 | 5,614 | 4,173 | 3,281 | 3,314 | 3,294 | 5,333 | 5,023 |

1/ Components of income and taxes are derived from "complete income reporters" only; see definitions.

Table 2. Distribution of expenditures, U.S. average and selected metropolitan areas in the South, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1999-2000

| Item | United States Average | Washington, D.C. | Baltimore | Atlanta | Miami | Tampa | Dallas-Fort Worth | Houston |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Average annual expenditures | \$37,622 | \$47,894 | \$41,725 | \$37,624 | \$39,773 | \$35,404 | \$46,600 | \$46,299 |
| Percent distribution: | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Food | 13.5 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 13.1 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Housing | 32.4 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 31.8 | 30.8 | 30.0 |
| Apparel and services | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Transportation | 19.2 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 21.9 | 19.2 | 21.0 |
| Health care | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Entertainment | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Personal care products and supplies | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Reading | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Education | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Tobacco products and smoking supplies | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.2 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Cash contributions | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Personal insurance and pensions | 9.0 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 10.8 |